

Pacific squadron, and pointed out how they could be kept in repair and manned without returning round Cape Horn to the Atlantic States. When that recommendation was made, I had no conception of the state of things in Upper California. For the present, and I fear for years to come, it will be impossible for the United States to maintain any naval or military establishment in California; as at present, no hope of reward nor fear of punishment is sufficient to make binding any contract between man and man upon the soil of California. To send troops out here would be needless, for they would immediately desert. To show what chance there is for apprehending deserters, I inclose an advertisement which has been widely circulated for a fortnight, but without bringing in a single deserter. Among the deserters from the squadron are some of the best petty officers and seamen, having but few months to serve, and large balances due them, amounting in the aggregate to over ten thousand dollars.

There is a great deficiency of coin in the country, and especially in the mines, the traders, by taking advantage of the pressing necessity of the digger, not unfrequently compelling him to sell his ounce of gold for a silver dollar; and it has been bought, under like circumstances, for fifty cents per ounce, of Indians. To this state of dependence laboring mines are now subjected, and must be until coin is more abundant. Disease (congestive and intermittent fever) is making great havoc among the diggers, as they are almost destitute of food and raiment, and, for the most part, without houses of any kind to protect them from the inclement season now at hand.

The commerce of this coast may be said to be entirely cut off by desertion. No sooner does a merchant ship arrive in any of the ports of California, than all hands leave her; in some instances captain, cook, and all. At this moment there are a number of merchant ships thus abandoned at San Francisco, and such will be the fate of all that subsequently arrive. The master of the ship "Isaac Walton," that brought stores for the squadron to this port, offered, without success, fifty dollars per month to Callao, and thence twenty dollars per month home, to disband volunteers, not seamen. We were obliged at last to supply him with four men whose terms of service were drawing to a close. This state of things is not confined to California alone. Oregon is fast depopulating; her inhabitants pour into the gold diggings, and foreign residents and runaway sailors from the Sandwich Islands are arriving by every vessel that approaches this coast.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
THOMAS A. C. JONES,
Commander-in-chief, Pacific Squadron.
Hon. J. Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
MONTEREY, (California), Oct. 23, 1845.
GENERAL: I arrived here on the 8th instant, from San Diego, and have paid the four companies of the first New York regiment in full, and they have all started for the gold mines. The three companies composing the command of Lieutenant Colonel Burton are now here, and will be mustered out to-day or to-morrow, and paid by Major Hill immediately, as the residents are extremely anxious to get rid of them; they have the place in their power. Nearly all the men of company "F," 3d artillery, have deserted. We have the Ohio, Warren, Dale, Lexington, and Southampton in port; but they cannot land a man, as they desert as soon as they set foot on shore. The only thing the ships could do in case of an outbreak, would be to fire upon the town. The volunteers at Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, &c., behaved very well—no murmuring or difficulties of any kind with them; they complained that they were not allowed traveling allowance.

The funds from Mazatlan have at last reached here: the amount is \$130,000. It arrived very opportunely, as we have expended nearly all we had. The amount is a great deal more than will be required, as there are at present but two companies in California—one of 1st dragoons, the other of 3d artillery; the latter reduced to a mere skeleton by desertion, and the former in a fair way to share the same fate. I should suppose \$20,000 would be sufficient to pay the present force (provided the companies are filled up) for a year. Treasury notes are good for nothing now; bills on the United States could not be negotiated on any terms. Gold dust can be purchased for \$8 or \$10 the ounce, and it is said to be worth \$18 in the United States; consequently, all remittances are made in it.

Colonel Mason and most of the army officers are at Fort Satter. Commodore Jones thinks it would be very imprudent to bring the public funds on shore, except in such sums as may be required for immediate use. He does not like to leave a ship here, on account of the difficulty of keeping the men.

The gold fever rages as bad as ever,

and the quantity collected has not diminished, but increased. Provisions, clothing, and all the necessities of life, are at most exorbitant prices. Living was always expensive in this country, but now it passes all reason—board four dollars per day, washing five to six dollars per dozen. Merchants' clerks are receiving from \$1,800 to \$3,000 per annum salary! What the Government will do for civil officers, I do not know. Salaries will have to correspond with the times. The pay of governors, judges, &c., as allowed in the United States, will hardly compare with that paid to salesmen and shop clerks here.

I am, sir, respectfully,
your obedient servant,
WILLIAM RICH, A. P. U. S. A.
General N. TOWNSON,
Paymaster Gen. U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

Private Confirmation of the Richest Accounts from California.

The New York Herald has accounts from the California gold region exactly to the same date—November 16, 1845—as those last received by the Government. This correspondence, the Herald says, is from a gentleman who has been a resident there for several years—confirming, in every particular, the accounts hitherto received privately, as well as officially, from this wonderful region. The Herald adds:—

We cannot hesitate to declare that, from the statements made by our correspondent, there are strong reasons for believing that all the government officers now in California are digging for gold, night and day; and that when they leave that country many of them will probably be worth a million of dollars. Gov. Mason and all his officers, men, mules, and wagons, with the exception of two or three men who were obliged to remain at Monterey, at headquarters, have been three times at the gold diggings, up the Sacramento, engaged, in the most active manner, in collecting the metal, which was found in the greatest abundance. Our correspondent also states that lumps of gold of a pound weight are frequently found, and pieces can be dug out of the crevices and rocks; that it is the most wonderful country ever yet discovered.

In confirmation of these statements, he writes, by a private letter, under his own signature, which, it is known, would command the belief of the most incredulous community the sun ever shone upon. We also learn that Gen. Stevenson, formerly of New York, is figuring wonderfully in California. His regiment is disbanded, and the whole of them are now engaged in gold digging. Our correspondent is of opinion, that should operations go on in the same manner in which they have begun, upwards of one hundred millions of dollars will be annually collected in California. It has been rumored that Col. Stevenson has now in his possession one million of dollars of gold dust; and that Captain Marcy, son of the Secretary of War, has also obtained, for his share of the dust, one million of dollars.

The Distance to California.

The following distances to the "gold diggings," compiled by Mr. JAMES H. DUNN, of St. Louis, will be interesting to adventurers just now:

From St. Louis to California.
NORTHERN ROUTE.

To Independence,	280
" Platte river,	280
" Forks of Platte,	110
" Crossing South Fork of Platte,	80
" Ash Hollow, on North Fork,	23
" Fort Laramie, or Fort John,	148
" South Pass, Rocky Mountains,	275
" Fort Hall, on Snake river,	255
" Fork Roads of Or'n & Cal. trails,	60
" Mary's river,	179
" Sink of Mary's river,	295
" River Truckee,	40
" Combell's cabins,	78
" Johnsons, in California,	80
" Suter's Fort, Sacramento Valley,	40
" San Francisco,	80

Total number of miles, 2284

SOUTHERN ROUTE.

To Independence,	280
" Crossing of Big Arkansas,	350
" Bent's Fort, (ascending Ark.)	225
" Santa Fe,	270
" Rio Del Norte, at San Philippi,	30
" Albuquerque crossing,	35
" Descending right bank,	210
" Copper Mines,	75
" River Gila,	40
" Pimo Village, (Indian),	500
" Mouth of Gila entering Col'do,	165
" Crossing Colorado,	10
" Crossing Jornada, (first water),	100
" First Rancho in California,	65
" San Diego, or Pacific shore,	45

Total number of miles, 2400

Distance from San Diego to Suter's Fort in Sacramento Valley.

To San Louis Rey, (Mission),	46
" Puebla, or City of Angels,	100
" Santa Barbara,	100
" Monterey, (Capital of California),	340
" River Rio Selma,	15
" Rio San Joaquin,	65
" Rio Tualine,	12
" Rio Stanislaw,	10
" Suter's Fort,	90

Total number of miles, 798

The "Ten Lost Tribes" of Israel.

Major Noah, in an interesting article in the last Sunday Times, is of the opinion that the "ten lost tribes" of Israel were the originators of the cities whose ruins strewn Mexico and Central America. He concludes thus from a variety of circumstances, and especially from the fact that all our tribes of Indians, bearing the strongest marks of Asiatic origin, are identified with the Israelites by the following religious rites:

1. Their belief in one God. 2. In their computation of time by their ceremonies of the new moon. 3. In their division of the year into four seasons. 4. In their erection of a temple, having an ark of the covenant, and also in their erection of altars. 5. By the division of the nation into tribes, with a chief or general sachem at their head. 6. By their laws of sacrifices, ablations, marriages, ceremonies in war and in peace, prohibition of eating certain things, by traditions, history, character, appearance, affinity of their language to the Hebrew, and finally by that everlasting covenant of heirship exhibited in a perpetual transmission of its seat in their flesh, a custom only of late relinquished.

The Phenicians (Canaanites) had discovered the continent 500 years previous to the migration of the Israelites, and were, it is assumed the builders of the pyramids of Mexico and Central America, and of Palenque, Cholula, Olumba, Tlascala, and other cities, of which the ruins now excite our astonishment; and also the introducers of hieroglyphics, plenispheres, zodiacs, temples, military roads, viaducts and bridges from Egypt, Tyre, Babylon and Carthage. In the apocryphal book of Esdras, of great antiquity, it is said:

"Whereas, thou sawest another peaceable multitude: these are the ten tribes, which were carried away prisoners out of their own land, in the time of Osea, whom Salmanazer, King of Assyria, led away captive, and he carried them over the waters, so they came unto another land.

"They took this counsel among themselves, that they would leave the multitude of the heathen, and go into a further country, wherein never mankind dwelt, that they might keep their statutes, which they never kept in their own land, (Assyria), and there was a great way to go, namely, a year and a half."

According to Major Noah's theory, they marched towards the northeast coast of Asia—some remained in Tartary, and many went into China, where they have been 1,600 years, and are numerous at this day. The main body crossed at Behring's Straits to our continent, the more hardy keeping to the north, Hudson's Bay and Greenland; the more cultivated passed down on the shores of the Pacific, through California to Mexico, Central America, and Peru, where they met their ancient enemies the Canaanites (Phenicians) whom as once before, they dispossessed of the country. Furthermore it is contended that they resided in California when the ships of Solomon made their three years voyage, and furnished the gold of Ophir to build the temple; also, that they are the settlers and proprietors of Mexico, Peru and the whole American continent, and have been here centuries before the advent of Christianity, and patiently await the promises of redemption.

William Penn, in writing of the Indians, said:
"I found them with like countenances to the Hebrew race. I consider these people under a dark night, yet they believe in God and immortality, without the aid of metaphysics. They reckon by moons—they offer their first ripe fruits—they have a kind of feast of tabernacles—they are said to lay their altars with twelve stones—they mourn a year, and observe the Mosaic law with regard to separation."

These facts, with the opinions of McKenzie, Bartram, Beltrame, Smith, Penn, Menassah Ben Israel, the Earl of Crawford, Lopez de Gamarra, Acosta, Malvenca, Major Long, Budnot, and Catlin—all eminent writers and travelers—go to prove that the "ten lost tribes" were the progenitors of the races and ideas found in the New World, on its discovery by Columbus. So says Major Noah.

Letters have been received in this city from Pittsburgh, to the effect that the bills issued by the "CITY OF PITTSBURGH," are fast depreciating in value, and that the corporation had already about one million of dollars—shin plasters—issued, and in circulation. They are not received there by the brokers, and business men are very shy of them.

In consequence of the information we observe many of our own business men refuse them. We feel it our duty to advise our citizens to be on their guard against taking any of the Pittsburgh City Bills, or any of the City of Allegheny shinplasters, as we learn they are about on a par—*Wheeling Argus*.

United States Bank shares are now sold in Philadelphia at \$3, which formerly sold readily at \$125, both at home and abroad.

The Preservation of the Constitution.

We had barely time to announce last night, that the Constitution of Ohio had been vindicated—that Pugh and Pierce were in their seats, and that Hamilton county, has now the full representation to which she is entitled—"two Senators and five Representatives."

We do not know any thing that has happened for years, that should give greater joy to every friend of constitutional government in Ohio, than this most glorious termination of one of the bitterest struggles that ever arrayed the good citizens of Ohio, one against the other. From the time of this infraction of the organic law of the State, now nearly one year ago, Ohio has been little better than in a state of anarchy. Let all then rejoice that the greatest of all the difficulties growing out of the acts of the last Legislature, is not only settled, but in the settlement of it, the constitution of our State is re-instated, and a disfranchised portion of the people, have regained their rights.

The struggle has been a long, a bitter, and at times a doubtful one, and peace could never have been restored while the constitution laid bleeding, torn, mutilated at the feet of the very power that provided by its existence to protect it, and through it the people. The attempt to destroy the power and identity of Hamilton county in the Legislature, one of the oldest in the State, and paying one-eighth of the taxes of the State, for purely party purposes, could not be submitted to quietly. But at last we have done what should have been done the fourth day of last December; but better late than never, and we hope the business of legislation may now pass on in regular order.

The State—yes, every citizen of our great State, is deeply indebted to Messrs. Townsend and Morse for their honorable conduct in bringing about this result—it was one of conscience and duty with them, and they deserve the more honor for resolving on doing their duty—restoring order in the State and her counsels—than failing to do that rather than stem the torrent of abuse—yes, persecution, that was in store for them, if they dared do that duty—answer the promptings of conscience and the direction of their judgments and their reasoning faculties.

That the constituents of Messrs. Townsend and Morse of all parties, will sustain them for their manly, able and independent course in this great crisis of the State, we cannot for a moment doubt. They have poured oil on the troubled waters at the capital—they have labored faithfully and at last successfully in casting from the Halls of the House the great strife that has well nigh drenched the State House in blood, and which would forever have cast a stain upon Republican Government.

Who that does not lament the disgraceful scenes witnessed here for the last two months—who that has not felt his blood mantle his cheeks, at the taunts from abroad, disparaging the State for the disorder in her councils? Are these men then to be hunted down for healing the wounds inflicted upon the constitution and the honor of the State? We presume not. Let all then rejoice, that a better day has dawned upon us.—*Ohio Statesman*.

The Legislature of Wisconsin convened at Madison on the 10th ult. The Milwaukee papers of the 13th have accounts, by telegraph, of the organization. In the House, parties divided on the speakership, tripartitely. On the first ballot, Harrison C. Hobart, the democratic candidate, was chosen Speaker, by a vote of 31, to 14 for Pike, whig, and 10 for Strong, the Van Buren abolition candidate—and 2 scattering. This vote shows the comparative strength of the three parties in the Legislature; the democrats out numbering both the whigs and third party men.

Governor Dewey's message fills nearly six columns of the Milwaukee Wisconsin. Gov. Dewey recommends some changes in the judicial system of the State—a State Prison—the sale of the School Lands—a State Normal School, to invigorate and elevate the Common Schools, and a Geological Survey as soon as the finances will admit. He also takes strong grounds against admitting slavery into the new territories.

Hon. Isaac P. Walker was re-elected to the U. S. Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

NEGROES IN CANADA.—According to a census taken one year since, the entire black population of Canada is 5,571, being 4,167 more than in 1842. So the late statements of 15 or 20,000 slaves having escaped there from the United States are all moonshine—3,000 is the utmost limit. The majority of males over females is 645—accounted for on the reasonable supposition that those slaves who do escape are mostly men.

They do a smart business in Lynn, Mass. It has a population of less than 12,000, yet 3,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes were made there last year. Nearly 8,000 of its inhabitants, of both sexes, are engaged in the business. The value of the boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts, in 1847, was \$17,000,000.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

JAS. R. MORRIS, PROPRIETOR.
WOODSFIELD, OHIO, FEB. 3, 1849.

During the absence of the editor the responsibility of all articles, either original or selected, (except the "Editorial Correspondence," must rest upon the PROPRIETOR. The editor knows nothing of the contents of the "Spirit" until it reaches him at Columbus.

Mr. Townsend's Letter.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the main letter of NORTON S. TOWNSEND, Esq., the Representative from Lorain. Mr. T. was elected as a free-soil man, in opposition to the candidates of both the whig and democratic parties. In view of this fact, the whigs supposed that by offering inducements he might be brought over in support of their measures. But they mistook their man. He came there as a free-soiler—as such he intended to act. The fearless exposition of the overtures made to him by the whigs, must secure the approbation and esteem of every honest man. Had all those members professing to be free-soilers, pursued the course of Messrs. Townsend and Morse, what a different state of things would have existed at Columbus since the first Monday of December. But, as our readers are well aware, every professed free-soiler, who holds a seat in the House, (except the two above mentioned,) is identified with the whig party, and acts with them on all questions. We heard the Representative from Cuyahoga say upon the floor of the House, that "he came not there as a Whig or Democrat. He stood aloof from these two great parties. He came there only as the friend of human freedom." But that he was willing to act as a mediator and pacificator to bring about an organization of that body." This may not have been the precise language used, but we are certain it is the import of what he said on that occasion. We then thought his remarks were only intended as a guiltrap to catch and inveigle the unwary and honest free-soilers. The subsequent action of that individual has proven that we were correct. Happily, however, for the preservation of the constitution and honor of our State, there were two who could not be thus entrapped. The reason why many whigs who profess to be free-soilers, do not carry out the principles contained in the "platform" erected by the late Free-Soil Convention, held at Columbus, is simply because every measure therein advocated is in direct conflict with the whig party creed.

Messrs. Pugh and Pearce.

By reference to the proceedings of the House of Representatives, it will be seen that Messrs. Pugh and Pearce, who were so unjustly excluded from participating in the deliberations of that body, at the commencement of the Session, have at length secured their seats. Thus, despite all the wile-working, chicanery and stratagem resorted to, and practised by the whigs, to defeat the ends of justice, has the position taken by those who placed themselves upon the broad platform of the constitution, been gloriously and triumphantly sustained. We congratulate the citizens of Hamilton county in the acquisition of their long withheld rights. That county is now fully and ably represented in the Legislative councils of our State. That Messrs. Pugh and Pearce would long since have been discharging their duty as Legislators, had it not been for a few designing whigs, no one will doubt. Justice is sometimes tardy, yet in most cases sure; and, like truth, though

"Crush'd to earth, will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers."

Homestead Exemption.

In the "Spirit" of last week we gave some thoughts upon this subject, and promised others in future.

For arguments in favor of the Homestead exemption, we refer our readers to the very able report of Mr. Dimmick, from the Committee of the Senate, which will be found on the outside of today's paper.

The matter appears to be attracting attention in several of the States. Wisconsin and Michigan have passed liberal laws for the protection of the homes of their citizens. Pennsylvania, too is moving; the subject is now up before the Legislature of that State.

The justice and propriety of such laws appear to persuade almost every one in favor of their adoption. In fact, we cannot see any good reason that can be urged against the measure. The only one that can be conjured up is, that the creditor may suffer by their adoption.

Now we believe the creditor would be greatly benefited in the event of the enactment of such a law in this State. Hundreds and thousands of men, now living in the State, who have no home, would be encouraged to adopt habits of industry and economy, which would very soon put them in possession of a comfortable place of abode. And there are thousands more, who from casualties by fire or water—from the uncertainty of trade, and various other causes, over which they had no control, have been reduced to poverty—and what is worse still, have debts hanging over them which they never expect to pay, as they have no prospect at present that they can ever acquire the means to do so, and are thus compelled to travel through this world in hopeless poverty. But adopt this measure—assure them that their enterprise, energy, and talents are worth protecting, and the light of hope springs up within their bosoms; they at once commence devising ways and means by which they may satisfy their old creditors. Protect the homes of the poor, and old debts that are now hopeless, and by the existing laws entirely lost, will soon be compounded and paid. Thus will the creditor be benefited.

And then upon the other side, pass the law, and thousands of the suffering poor would put to themselves the prophetic question, "Can these dry bones live?" Encouraged and protected by the law, they could and would. Thousands of dollars would be saved to the people of the State; that they now pay as pauper taxes; and thousands more, that are now expended in the prosecution of criminals—who have been made so from want, and were induced to commit crime to satisfy the demands of nature, or to place themselves upon the very spot where this measure would have them stand. Besides, how many drooping spirits would be lifted up! How many tears be dried! How many of the human family, that started out upon the voyage of life with all their wishes freighted, now foundering and stranded, a hopeless wreck, would hoist their sails afresh, having in the Homestead Exemption a sure anchor of hope, and yet pass safely through the tempest of life, and make the harbor of peace and safety.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Letters from the Editor.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Columbus, January 28, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—In the House, to-day, numerous petitions were presented and bills introduced. A short and spicy discussion arose upon the bill to repeal the law creating the office of Attorney General.

Among various resolutions introduced was the following by your Representative: [The resolution we have not yet received.]

The Senate, as your readers are aware, is composed of 38 members—all of whom are in their seats. The oldest Senator is Mr. Hains, of Morgan, being 69 years of age. There are in the Senate 3 Printers, 16 Lawyers, 1 Physician, 3 Merchants, 11 Farmers, 1 Clothier, and 1 Mechanic. Two of the Senators are unmarried.

The House is now composed of 69 members—there being 3 vacant seats. Of these 69 members the oldest is Isaac Van Doren, of Sandusky, being 72 years of age—the youngest John G. Breslin of Seneca, (the speaker) being but 25 years of age. He is perhaps the youngest Speaker that ever occupied the chair, in this State. There are 7 unmarried members in the House. Of the 69 there are 2 manufacturers, 1 Miller and Farmer, 29 Farmers, 1 Carriage maker, 2 Lawyers and Farmers, 1 Miller, 18 Lawyers, 2 Shoe Manufacturers, 1 Potter, 1 Mechanic, 3 Printers, 1 Tanner and Farmer, 1 Fisherman, 1 Physician, 1 Factor, 2 Physicians and Farmers, and 2 Merchants.

A large number of bills passed through committee of the whole to-day.

The Hamilton county case will probably come up on its merits this week. Look out for a hard fight then.

THE EDITOR.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Columbus, January 24, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—The principal matter of discussion, to-day, was the general appropriation bill. The democrats are in favor of making only partial appropriations, because they are not prepared to vote on the general appropriation bill, sufficient evidence not having been adduced to the House to know what appropriations are needed.

A resolution of considerable importance was passed in the Senate, to-day. It declares it impolitic to create any new counties this winter. It passed by a vote of 18 to 16, though I do not think it positive that the Senate will abide by this vote.

The partial appropriation bill passed the House.

THE EDITOR.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Columbus, Jan. 25, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—This has been one among the exciting days of this session.

Dr. Townsend, from the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections reported that Pugh and Pearce were constitutionally elected as Representatives from the county of Hamilton, and that they are entitled to their seats as such. Dr. Townsend moved that the resolution accompanying the report be made the special order for to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

Mr. Green (whig) moved that it be made the special order for Monday next. By the vote of Morse and Townsend we were enabled to make it the special order for to-morrow; and if the vote is taken to-morrow Pugh and Pearce will get their seats by a majority of one, including Morse and Townsend.

The whigs are in a perfect furor. I would not be surprised if they abscquatulate until the first day of February, when the vacancy from Clinton will be filled.

In the afternoon a long report, from the minority of the committee on Privileges and Elections was read.

Considerable discussion arose upon a bill taxing dogs in the counties of Belmont, Clark and others. Look out for squalls to-morrow.

THE EDITOR.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Columbus, Jan. 26, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—The special order of the day was taken up. After considerable squirming on the part of the whigs that the question should be forced upon the House at this time, and after the entire day had been occupied by Mr. Riddle, free soiler, on the resolution admitting Pugh and Pearce to seats, the previous question was put and Messrs. Pugh and Pearce were admitted to seats by a vote of 32 yeas to 31 nays—Morse and Townsend voting with the democracy. All right! So much for that! The constitution of the State is vindicated—and the rights of the people maintained.

Repeated decisions have been made by the Supreme Court that one part of a law may be constitutional and of binding force, whilst another part may be unconstitutional and of no effect. It is upon this principle that Pugh and Pearce were admitted to their seats.

THE EDITOR.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Columbus, Jan. 27, 1849.

DEAR SIR:—This has been a great day in the House. Mr. Johnson of Cuyahoga, a free soil whig, made an onslaught against Dr. Townsend and Mr. Morse, followed by Chaffee, Riddle and McClure, all free-soil whigs. They are determined to crush Townsend and Morse, if in their power for daring to vote for Pugh and Pearce, and for exercising the convictions of their own minds. Mr. Johnson arose to a question of privilege in relation to a letter Dr. Townsend wrote to the Cleveland True Democrat, in which he represented the conduct of those pretended free soilers in their true light. Dr. Townsend and Mr. Morse sustained their position triumphantly. Dr. S. proved beyond doubt that Mr. Chaffee, and the other free-soilers wish to disband the free-soil organization in the House, and merge into the Taylor whig party.

My readers may as well be advised of a fact that exists now, and will shortly be made manifest, and that is, that the free-soil party proper, and the democrats occupy very nearly, if not quite the same position on both state and national politics. They will unite in opposition to monopolies and combined capital and in defence of the rights and interest of the laboring man. The question of the Wilnot Proviso will shortly, in all human probability be settled, and then the great question will be the dignity of labor.

Numerous petitions were presented to day on various subjects, among which new county petitions formed a part.

Your representative gave notice, to-day, of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize the courts to remit fines assessed against township assessors.